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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

FALL 1981

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THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Time sure flies, half of this year is already gone. I expected to run into on problem after another as President but everything has been going very smoothly, an the committees are doing a fine job. Our 1982 convention should be anothe great show. It takes a great deal of work by everyone to have a great show, an everyone has been doing a wonderful job. Keep up the good work! I know every othe club is envious of our fine membership.

We have been getting reports that attendance and activity at other shows ha slowed down, but I am sure that we will not have that problem. People com many miles to our show, and they will continue to do so because we always hav the best show in the West.

We will again sponsor a Club Workshop. The Workshop will be held at th Sheraton-Universal Hotel in North Hollywood on October 10, 1981. Tom Fitzgerald is the Chairman for this event, and he has promised great things fo everyone including prizes for some lucky people and clubs. Be sure your club i well represented. Remember, the Workshop is designed to assist your club with an problems you may have and to give you ideas about improving even the best club

Another club benefit program sponsored by NASC is the gold drawing. You ca add many dollars to your treasury without any risk. You keep half of every dollar' worth of tickets sold even if your club only sells one book. The number of coins to b given away has been increased to 45 this year so more people can win. If yo should need more books, contact Carol (Linn) Kunzweiler at P.O. Box 6477 Buena Park, CA 90620. Be sure your club takes advantage of this opportunity.

I wish to thank all the committee people for the fine job they are doing. This i really a great year for NASC.

EDITOR'S PAGE

HELLO HELLO HELLO

Is there anyone out there? Does anyone ever read this column? For months I have been begging for articles and only the regulars have been responding.Please send in those articles.

Your editor also needs help in another area. When I assumed this position I found that there was no complete set of Quarterly's for the editor's use. One of the easiest ways to improve the Quarterly is to see what has been done and upgrade it to make it better. Take the best ideas from the past and put them into the new issues. The editor cannot do that now because many issues are not available.

We have been able to assemble some of the back issues which will become part of the editor's permanent equipment and passed from editor to editor. I wish to emphasize that this is not to be a personal set for anyone. We are still missing the following copies. If you have them and will donate them to the editor, we will be most appreciative. We will refund your postage, of course.

Vol. 1 No. 1, 2 & 3 (1959-60)	Vol. 6 No. 1, 3 & 4 (1964)
Vol. 2 No. 1, 2 & 3 (1960)	Vol. 7 No. 1, 2 & 4 (1965)
Vol. 3 No. 1, 2 3 & 4 (1961)	Vol. 8 No. 1 & 3 (1966)
Vol. 4 No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 (1961)	Vol. 10 4th Quarter (1968)
Vol. 5 No. 1, 2 & 4 (1962)	Vol. 11 1st Quarter (1969)

I must take a few lines to comment on the 1981 proof sets. They are the most expensive set in our history, and I must admit that the mint seemed to get them out to most people rather quickly, which is the only point in their favor. Most of the sets I have seen have been pure JUNK. Many of the coins are coated with oil, all of the cases contain foreign matter which ranges from metal to food to plastic. Many coins have nicks and scratches. The prize set was received by our own Frank Wask. Besides having all the above noted defects, every coin had rubbing. Not light rubbing, but they were rubbed hard enough that it had broken through the frosting in several places on each coin. I think that it is disgraceful that most of the small countries can put out beautiful proof sets and the U.S. puts out junk.

Austin

Corresponding Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBER'S MEMBERSHIP NUMBER	NAME	SPONSOR
2412	Valere C. Soubry	Gerald Rochelo
2413	Joseph H. Dully	Raymond Anthony
2414	Mufid F. Samara	Roy Robbins
2415	Edwin J. Gagnon	Thomas Wood
2416	Duke Coin & Stamp	Raymond Anthony
2417	Gene M. Haifley	Raymond Anthony
2418	Northridge Stamp & Coin Exc.	Harry Greenberg
2419	Lisa Roche	Raymond Anthony

DECEASED MEMBER 2272 Harry A. Menzel

Perhaps you have noticed that Raymond Anthony has sponsored several new members recently. Ray is publisher of a monthly newspaper, "U.S. Coin Exchange" He has been kind enough to print an N.A.S.C. Application Blank in his paper, and we can all see the results. He has also been an advertiser in the Quarterly so he is a faithful supporter of our organization. Thank you, Ray, we appreciate what you are doing.

It is long past our July 1st deadline, and despite two dues notices in the past months, many members did not renew their membership. They are listed below. Maybe it just slipped by or maybe they have other reasons for not continuing. If any of you know these people, perhaps you might inquire as to the reason.

A & E Stamp & Coin
Walter Alcott
Richard Berklite
Gladys Blood
John Boykin
Lucille Conroy
William Dobson
Paul Engstrom
Mort Epstein
Robert Gabriel
Ralph Goldstone
Lila Gram
William Halligan
Geraldine Harris
Maurice Harris
Jonathon Hefferlin
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Harold Stanbridge
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Robert St. Clair
Anthony Terrqnova
David Van Minden
Jaime Varon
Gale Venable
Daryl Walker
Robert Whaley
John Williams
Richard Williams
Michael Woo
Sam Yutani

CLUBS

Desert Coin Prospectors
Hawaii State Numismatic Associa
Tustin Coin Club

Respectfully submitted,

Lorna R. Lebold

They Raised The Roof

The Story of the Great Interregnum

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

Fig. 1 Left - Silver grosso — 1268-71
Right - Denaro (billon) 1268-71

The larger silver coins called "grossi" revealed a somewhat pudgy, bearded face with short, curly hair not unlike the lead seals of the papcy dating from the 11th Century. The smaller denaro was of a base silver known as billon. The legend, punched with the primitive tools of a medieval mint worker, identified the face as that of „SANCTVS PETRVS," (Saint Peter). A second variety of the silver grosso bore a cross of the kind utilized for centuries on the famous denier introduced by Charlemagne and associated with the Carolingian coinage. Ten simple letters identified this coin with "PATRIMONIV," referring to the Patrimony of Peter or the States of the Church. The reverses of these grossi present a perpendicular pair of keys, symbolic of the papal powers handed, according to the writings of St. Matthew, from Jesus Christ to the first pope, Peter, and thence on to his successors, the popes. Medieval stylized lettering on the reverse hail Peter as "Blessed," (BEATI PETRI), or simply duplicate his name from the obverse of the coins. The smaller denari valued at twelve to one grosso, illustrate the symbolic cross and "PATRIMONIV" with the keys and "BEATI PETRI" on the reverse.

Although the place of minting is debated by numismatists (some say by the Senate in Rome; others believe it to be the facility at Viterbo), all agree the date of issue to be from 1268 to 1271.

But there is much more to say about these small silver and billon coins. If only they could speak! What a narrative they could tell as they were passed from citizen to merchant and from merchant to ruler! Their story might include the crusades, the struggle between the papacy and the empire, the noble French king and his brother, Charles of Anjou, the growing rivalry between the Italian and French cardinals, and the longest, strangest conclave in the history of the Roman Church.

The first crusade was proposed by a French pope, Urban II in 1095. For the next 500 years, there would be an unremitting appeal by the popes to the Christian princes of Europe to stop fighting among themselves in order to unite against the infidel.

The 13th Century, however, was dominated not by the crusades, but by the struggle between the papacy and the empire. In western Europe, kingship was gathering strength, eventually changing the whole character of European society. The conflict with the emperors took place in Italy where the imperial armies held many cities and countrysides. The emperor, Frederick II, had united the Kingdom of Sicily with his German lands. The empire to the north and the Kingdom of Siciliy to the south threatened the very life of the Papal States. Following the death of Frederick, the popes were determined to break this strangle hold.

The main business of the French Pope, Clement IV (1265-68) was the final defeat of the heirs of Frederick II and the conquest of Sicily by the Frenchman, Charles of Anjou. In May, 1265, Charles arrived in Rome where he was made a senator and formally invested with the Kingdom of Sicily. In 1266 at Benevento, Charles infliced a stunning defeat on the army of Frederick's heir, Manfred, who was mortally wounded in the battle. In one smashing blow, Charles became master of Sicily and the hope of the popes. But the struggle wasn't over.

Conradin, aged 15, was called from Germany by the imperialist factions in northern Italy to recapture Sicily in the name of the Empire. Arriving in Rome in July, 1268, he at once set out for Sicily. But the youngster was no match for Charles. At Tagliacozza on August 23, 1268, he was completely routed. The bewildered Conradin escaped and sought refuge in Rome only to be betrayed and handed over to Charles. The unfortunate lad was beheaded at Naples on October 29, 1268. Four weeks later, on November 29, 1268, Pope Clement IV died at Viterbo. The time could not have been worse! The empire lacked a leader, Charles was gaining a stronghold in Europe; and Italy was badly divided.

At the time of Clement's death, another crusade was being planned by King Louis IX. Cardinal Radulfus, Bishop of Albano, was in France assisting with the preparations. Thus only 19 cardinals were scheduled to participate in the election of the next pontiff. (Contrast this with the 110 cardinals summoned to Rome to select Pope John Paul II in 1978.) Of the 19, two, cardinal-deacan Jordan of Saints Cosmos and Damian and the cardinal-bishop, Henry of Ostia, died during the long interregnum. The primates were divided between the imperialists and those favoring Charles of Anjou. One faction desired a foreign (French?) pope, the others wanted an Italian. And so just two days after the burial of Clement, the badly divided cardinals adjourned to the papal palace in Viterbo under the protection of the Podesta (civil authorities). At this time, it was not customary to lock the electors in conclave and the cardinals appear to have returned to their homes each afternoon.

Fig, 2 States of the church

At first, a solution seemed possible. Since they were so badly divided, why not select an outsider? Surely an acceptable candidate could be found. The electors turned to St. Philip Benizi, the holy general of the Servite Order. However, on hearing this and not wishing any part of the troubles facing the papacy, the saintly Benizi hid himself, effectively denying the cardinals his services as pope. The church leaders remained deadlocked!

Various churchmen exorted the electors to come to some decision. Vincent, archbishop of Tours in 1270, told the conclave that people were saying the cardinals are guilty of causing "infidelity, scandal, bad example, manifold loss and rancor or hatred." Still, the primates could not come to a consensus.

The angry populace prevailed upon the electors to be "locked" in conclave in the vain belief this would produce a pope. When this failed, the citizens shouted insults, threatened and began to intimidate the primates. The angry church leaders responded by calling upon the Podesta for more protection and when this failed, the frightened cardinals excommunicated the chief of the Podesta. The exasperated townspeople of Viterbo now removed the roof of the palace to, as they said, "afford an easier access to the Holy Spirit." The cardinals warned that they would place the entire town under an interdict and excommunicate and fine the civil authorities. It appears the threats of the churchmen worked and the roof of the palace was probably replaced in August.

Cardinals leaving a conclave. From the Richental Chronicle in the Rosgarten Museum, Constance.

Meanwhile, Charles of Anjou kept a steady stream of agents coming to Viterbo, granting favors to those cardinals supporting his cause, while at the same time, cutting off payment of tribute due from Sicily, thus creating financial hardships for some of the primates. Still no decision was forthcoming.

Next, the amount of food permitted those in the conclave was reduced. At first, permitting less food with each passing day; next, denying certain foods and finally, permitting only bread and water, was thought to bring about a new pope. However, these restrictions do not appear to have been adhered to, perhaps because of the fear of excommunication.

Following the death of St. Louis of France in Tours (1270) as he led the eighth and last of the great crusades, the royality of Europe (Philip the Bold, Charles of Anjou and Henry of Almaine, the nephew of the King of England) descended upon Viterbo in March, 1271, to prevail upon the electors for a decision.

While hearing mass in the Church of St. Silvestro, Henry of Almaine was brutally murdered by assassins to avenge a previous murder. But even this tragic outrage die not put an end to the differences among the cardinals. Several months later, the great Franciscan, St. Bonaventure, appealed to the cardinals and suggested the name of Tebaldo Visconti, arch-deacon of Liege, as a logical choice.

At length, on September 1, 1271, it was at least agreed that the election should be made "by compromise." Accordingly, it would appear but six cardinals selected from the conclave would make the choice. And so, after two years and almost ten months, from November 29, 1268 to September 1, 1271, Tebaldo Visconti was elected pope!

The pope elect, a native of Piacenza, was not a cardinal and at the time of his election, was not even in Italy, but in the Holy Land where he had accompanied a party of the crusaders. It was not until January, 1272, that he arrived in Italy, first to be ordained a priest and, on March 27, 1272, to be consecrated and crowned as Pope Gregory X.

Meanwhile, life went on. There remained the need for the necessities required to maintain a society, a government, civil order and the day-by-day business activities of

the town. Money was necessary to carry on commerce, and this could be fulfilled by the striking of coins. But no pontiff occupied the Chair of Peter, no authority could place his name on the money. So, whether from the facility at Rome or the local mint at Viterbo, silver and billon coins described at the beginning of this article poured forth from the coiner's workshop. And with these coins came the first sede vacante (vacant seat) money of the Papal States, coins that were to be issued during vacancies of the papacy through 1978, a tradition of 700 years.

The strange events at Viterbo from 1268 to 1271 were a prelude of things to come. Events were set in motion by the six cardinals that would have a profound effect on the history of western civilization.

Fig. 4 — Coins of Sede Vacante — 1268–1271

The rivalry between the French and Italian cardinals was to reach a climax a little over 100 years later when a tumultous conclave in a depressed Rome in 1378 elected first a Roman pontiff (Urban VI) and, under much pressure, several months later elected a Frenchman (Clement VII). The creation of two simultaneous pontiffs began the "Great Schism," ushering in 40 disastrous years of rival popes, rival Christian kings and colleges of cardinals, rival armies on the march—years of moral chaos as the church was split asunder.

Nor was the problem soon solved. As late as 1810, Napoleon presented his plans. He demanded that the pope would swear allegiance to the French emperor and would reside alternately in Paris and Rome.

The effects of the long conclave of 1268 in dealing with the empire (Holy Roman) would be equally far reaching. The title of emperor would remain a German one. The bitter struggle between the imperial emperor and the pope, followed by the transfer of the papacy to France (Avignon), alienated the German people from the popes and bred a lasting suspicion of the Roman Church that bore fruit in the nationalism of the reformation several centuries later.

The world would never quite be the same again. Truly, coins are a bit of history and have strange stories to tell!

The coronation of Robert of Cambraias Clement VII (1378-90), simultaneously with the perfectly valid election of Pope Urban VI, began the 'Great Schism.' ended only at the Council of Constance, 1416.

NICKEL NUMISMATISTS WATCHING THEIR STEPS

by Elmer Curran

It's called serendipity, a happy chance encounter.

I was bumping about the halls of the Hyatt Cherry Hill during the Garden State Numismatic Association's annual convention waiting for the next major event. The sign on the meeting room door said "PAK meeting – all welcome," so I went inside.

It turned out to be a delightful introduction to a world of collecting that somehow had skipped my attention. It also provided some insights into a coin that, at first blush, didn't seem to have much going for it.

Having made those two discoveries, it occurred to me that the Jefferson nickel would be an excellent vehicle for introducing others to coin collecting as a hobby. In other words, while it wouldn't take a mental giant to appreciate the beauty and value of a Saint-Gaudens gold coin, only a hobbyist could find hours of enjoyment in a Jefferson nickel, a Lincoln Memorial cent or a Washington quarter.

The Jefferson nickel is a good one to write about because it is probably the most overlooked coin among the lower denominations in the non-collecting community. Also, the approach to learning more about the coin would be about the same for any other coin the reader might take a fancy to.

So, let's get started.

The very first thing the budding hobbyist would probably want to know about a coin is, "When and how did it come into being?"

While R.S. Yeoman's Red Book gives a thumbnail introductory sketch on all United States coins, including one paragraph on the Jefferson nickel, the hobbyist should turn to a quality encyclopedia, his local library, numismatic publications and, of course, collectors of a particular series if he knows any (an excellent reason for belonging to a coin club). By making use of all of those avenues of information, I went from the one paragraph tidbit on the Jefferson nickel in Red Book to a collection of material weighing about three pounds for purposes of this two part series – and that's only scratching the surface.

In trying to answer the "when and how", it was learned that the Jefferson nickel's design came about as the result of a national competition open to all American sculptors. Felix Schlag, competing against some 390 other artists vying for a $1,000 prize, submitted the winning entry and the coin was released to the public on November 15, 1938.

Yeoman makes note of the fact that the design established the definite for a $1,000 prize, submitted the winning entry and the coin was released to the public on November 15, 1938.

Yeoman makes note of the fact that the design established the definite approval of portrait and pictorial rather than symbolic devices on our coinage, such as was the case with the many Miss Liberty designs on early American coinage. It should be added, of course, that the Indian head or buffalo nickel also tended to do the same thing, but the Indian and buffalo leaned more toward symbolism of the Wild West than pure portraiture.

Schlag got his idea of the Jefferson profile for the coin's obverse from a picture of a Jefferson bust by Houdon which appeared on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts magazine in 1934.

But, one of the things the beginning collector discovers early in his search is that coins and their designs are subject to a lot of pressures before they're accepted for public use. How well a design will wear in the public market is not the only criterion.

The "IN GOD WE TRUST" motto, the PAK Jefferson Full Step Nickel Club found in research for an article in the club's monthly Newsletter, came about by way of a suggestion from the director of mint – and was the first time that motto reappeared on the U.S. five-cent piece since 1883.

The reverse bears a likeness of Monticello, the president's home near Charlottesville, VA. Schlag's original reverse had a three quarter view of Monticello, but President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to emphasize certain architectural features, such as the two wings of the building.

Even the coin's creator didn't receive the proper honors due him until 1966 when his initials were finally affixed to the coin – at the base of the bust of Thomas Jefferson slightly to the right near the rim of the collar.

The hobbyist will not only search out why Schlag used – Jefferson instead of, say, Monroe or Madison; figure on making a personal visit to Monticello and readings on the life and times of Jefferson, but he or she will want to know what the coin's composition is and what variations have taken place from the time it was first used.

Variations and composition are readily available in Red Book.

Except for the 1942 wartime alloy variety, the Red Book tells us that the coin from 1938 - 1942 and from 1946 to date consists of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. Today we hear so much about silver and its value that it's interesting to note that the 1942 - 1945 wartime variety consisted of 56 percent copper, 35 percent silver and 9 percent manganese – nickel being removed to meet wartime demands for that metal and silver added.

The mint marks of the three mints – Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco – appeared on the coins, but the new collector will want to make note of what, if any, coins of a particular year have added numismatic value because of their comparative scarcity. That's important not only for future value appreciation, but in determining whether the coin, for personal budget reasons, is out of reach, especially if you're thinking of collecting all or most of a series.

As it turns out, the Jefferson nickel to a very large degree is not only within the reach of most working adults, but, especially after the 1942-45 war years, a very attractive coin for the young collector, pricewise. Except for perhaps three or four years, Jeffersons tend to be available in the higher grades, from Extremely Fine to Choice Uncirculated, at very reasonable prices. In other words, the young collector doesn't have to be satisfied with coins that no one else wants. What he or she can't buy out of their weekly allowance or part-time job income could become available via a holiday, birthday or graduation present.

If enthusiasm is contagious, the Jefferson nickel may one day be our country's national coin.

And, if you ever have the opportunity to sit in on a PAK Jefferson Full Step Nickel Club meeting, you could leave the room feeling that the humble five-cent piece might very well become the first world coin.

I caught a little of that bug at the Garden State Numismatic Association's annual convention after listening to Adolf Weiss, PAK President, complete with charts and a test quiz, extoll the nickel and the patriot for whom it's named.

Although, in retrospect, I should have been able to figure out what the club's all about by its name, it wasn't until a few minutes after the meeting began that I realized a feature of the Jefferson nickel that most of us don't give thought to.

It's common knowledge that Jefferson's Monticello appears on the nickel's reverse. But what really adds to the coin's collectibility is the number of steps at the base of the structure.

Take a look at any Jefferson coin. Do you see one step? Two? Three? I've been looking at every nickel that's come into my possession since hearing Weiss, and not one has had any distinct steps. Without exception, each nickel has had a solid staircase where steps should be.

It's that quirk of the coin – due to wear, die filling or weak strikes – that pushes the PAK club members on to finding better and better coins.

One of the things PAK (named after the first initials of the founders – Philip Petrillo, Adolf Weiss and Karl Nenninger) discovered early in the game is that you have to move up to the upper grades and even proof status to begin adding to your chances of finding steps, and even then you might only find, say 3, 3½, 4 or 4½ steps.

One of the delightful storms (delightful because it's so far removed from the everyday stresses and strains of life) raging within the Jefferson community is what constitutes a "full step" nickel.

Keeping in mind that every Jefferson collector's "mission impossible" as a Coin World editor put it, is to own a complete set of brilliant uncirculated Jefferson nickels with full steps, we turned to Bernard Nagengast, author of the "Jefferson Nickel Analyst", for help.

He wrote:

"The term 'full step' is not precisely defined at this moment. Among specialists in the series a controvery has developed."

"One argument says that the coin is fully struck only if it has six steps, thus the term 'full steps' means six steps. The other argument states that, since it is impossible to assemble a complete six-step set, the term 'full steps' should refer to five steps, the best possible in a complete set."

"The six full step argument is probably the most numismatically sound one, but the five full step definition is the one used by most collectors."

"For accuracy, it is wise to simply refer to the number of steps – five or six – and avoid using the term 'full step' except in a generic sense."

"The PAK Full Step Nickel Club, which can be considered the voice of Jefferson nickel collectors," Nagengast goes on, "defines a full step nickel as one with five steps. So until the controversy is finally settled, it is best to not use the term 'full steps' unless it is qualified with a 'five' or 'six' before it, that is five 'full steps' or 'six full steps'."

That said, we checked with Weiss on how the steps are counted.

We were informed that the No. 1 step is the top porch step on which the pillars of Monticello rest, with the final long base step at the very bottom of the stairway counting as the sixth step.

The odds of finding a six-step Jefferson improve greatly with proof-struck coins, but that shouldn't encourage anyone from looking in uncirculated and higher grade circulated categories.

Because of the efforts of folks such as Nagengast and Weiss, the would be Jefferson collector has two broad fields from which to choose and the

possibility of mixing both.

In the last column in this two-part series we noted that the Jefferson nickel falls into three broad time periods – before, during and after the wartime minting, and that except for the wartime period many Jeffersons are available in excellent condition at reasonable prices.

The collector who decides to move along the "full step" route may find that he'll have to pay more for nickels falling into that field. For the time being, "more" won't be an exorbitant amount for many dates, but that could change as "full stepping" catches on. And, as with anything that becomes popular, the collector will have to be more and more careful about what some dealers and collectors are trying to sell as "full step".

Nagengast also offers valuable information to the non-stepper in the area of subtle changes that have taken place in the coin's design and strike over the years.

His work could be appreciated by any collector, but is "must" reading for the Jefferson enthusiast.

"The Jefferson Nickel Analyst" is available for $13 from Nagengast by writing to B. Nagengast, Box 103M, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

Membership in PAK also is an obviously worthwhile step, not only in getting to know more about Jeffersons, from the standpoint of grading, rarity and price structures, but also in developing a friendship with other Jefferson collectors.

For more information write to Weiss, PAK Full Step Nickel Club, P.O. Box 1205, Montclair, NJ 07042.

Formed in 1977, PAK now has a membership of more than 700.

Some collectors even get involved with Monticello doorways and windows.

What's that? You have two nickels, one with Jefferson smiling and the other frowning? Hmmmmmmmmmm.

This article was reprinted with the permission of the PAK. The article was run in two sections. For further information, please contact PAK, P.O. Box 1205, Montclair, New Jersey 07042. PAK is the full step Jefferson Nickel Collector's Club.

GOLD FOUND

The first reported find of gold in the United States was by Thomas Jefferson in 1782 in Virginia. Soon after, gold was also discovered in North and South Carolina.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The next issue of the Quarterly will feature the upcoming NASC Coin Convention. All committee Chairmen are requested to submit at least one paragraph about their committee's plans for this year's event. This should include all new happenings, speakers, special displays, and just requests for assistance, etc. Please, let's have something from all committees as we will print them in the Winter issue. This should give the membership added incentive to attend our show and will give a little insight into what is involved in getting ready for the show.

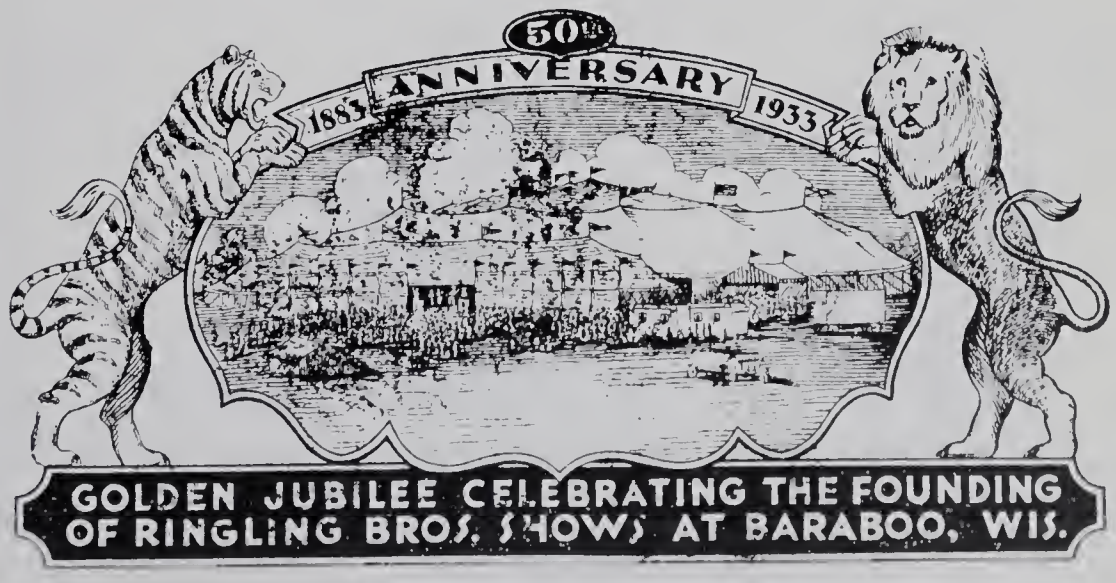
Circus Script

By G.A. "CORKY" AYERS

The Ringling Brothers celebrated their 50th Anniversay in 1933 and special script was issued in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 25¢, 50¢ and $1.00. Its purpose was to help defray expenses incurred by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations connected with the anniversary commemoration.

Although the script was able to be redeemed at stores, very little of it was used. Actually, it was primarily intended to be an advertising gimmick. Circus fans and souvenir hunters bought it by the hundreds of dollars worth. The script is not rare, and many people throughout the country have large amounts of it. As a result of the sale of the script, several thousands of dollars were raised. Even though it is not rare, it is hard to find. The Circus World Museum in Baraboo, Wisconsin has a complete set of plates used to print the script. Beware of those selling a three-piece set as a complete set as there are six in the series. They are pictured here:

Front of 5 cent note



Reverse of all notes are as shown above

BARABOO SCRIP

50th ANNIVERSARY
1883 - 1933
CELEBRATION
OF THE FOUNDING OF
RINGLING BROS. SHOW
AT BARABOO, WISCONSIN

A TEN 10 CENTS

REDEEMABLE IN TRADE OR BY ITS CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1933

P. L. Gust
PRESIDENT

1902

O. L. Gust
TREASURER

BARABOO SCRIP

50th ANNIVERSARY
1883 - 1933
CELEBRATION
OF THE FOUNDING OF
RINGLING BROS. SHOW
AT BARABOO, WISCONSIN

FIFTEEN 15 CENTS

REDEEMABLE IN TRADE OR BY ITS CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1933

P. L. Gust
PRESIDENT

1902

O. L. Gust
TREASURER

BARABOO SCRIP

50th ANNIVERSARY
1883 - 1933
CELEBRATION
OF THE FOUNDING OF
RINGLING BROS. SHOW
AT BARABOO, WISCONSIN

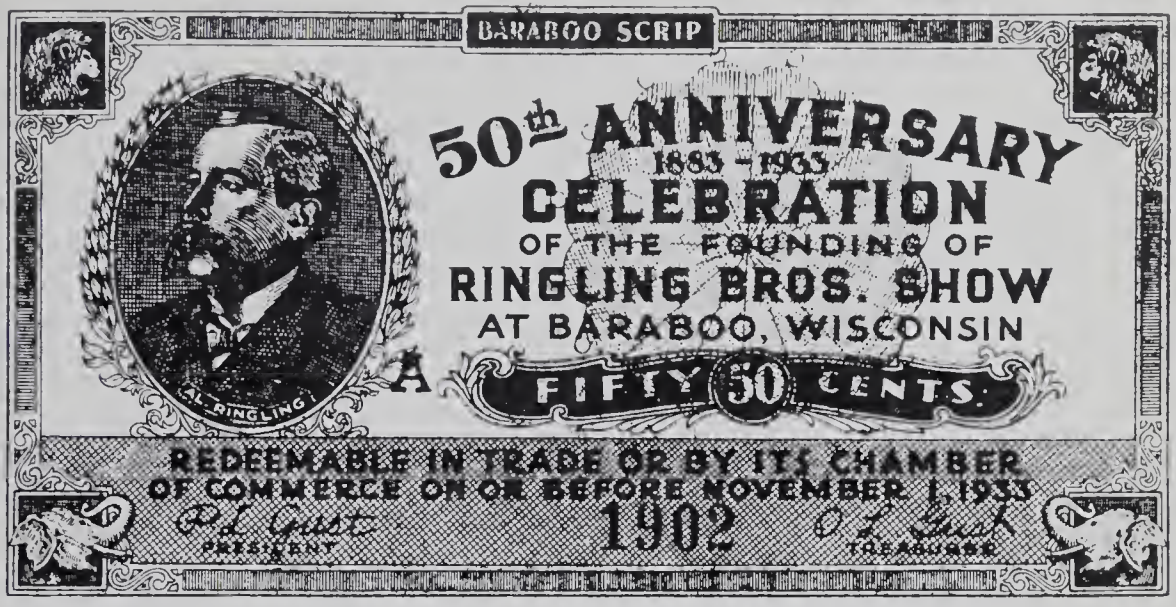
A TWENTY FIVE 25 CENTS

REDEEMABLE IN TRADE OR BY ITS CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1933

P. L. Gust
PRESIDENT

1902

O. L. Gust
TREASURER



5¢, showing John Ringling
10¢, with Charles Ringling
15¢ has Alf T. Ringling
25¢ pictures Otto Ringling
50¢ features Al Ringling
$1.00 groups the five brothers together

Ed. Note: As a young man, Corky jointed up with the Ringling Brothers/Barnum and Bailey Circus as a truck driver. He had the responsibility of assuring the arrival of half of the circus. Thus, his interest in collecting the script.)

NUMISMATICS 100 YEARS AGO

The following article, "The United States Mint" is from an old newspaper clipping dated February 15, 1878.

The United States Mint

The annual assay of United States coins, concluded at Philadelphia a few days ago by the commission appointed for the purpose, resulted in showing, first, that the entire gold and silver coinage of the year 1877 was in strict conformity with the legal standard as to fineness and weight; and, second, that the affairs of the mint have been managed with absolute integrity and fidelity to the great interests involved. There are at present three mints in the United States, located respectively at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City, Nevada; the first is known as the mint proper, the others as branch mints. The law requires that at every coinage of gold or silver at either of the mints a certain number of pieces of each variety shall be taken indiscriminately from the entire coinage for the annual assay. These pieces are sealed up, labeled and forwarded quarterly to the Philadelphia mint, where once a year they are assayed in order to see if the various coinages of gold and silver which they represent have conformed to the legal fineness and weight. This has been done every year since the establishment of the mint. It is an operation of the greatest nicety and importance, and the results furnished by it are accurate to a degree scarcely possible to be expressed in words. The scales used in weighing the coins singly and in bulk are marvels of mathematical perfection, weighing with absolute precision to the hundredth part of a grain, while the assaying process involves the latest exercise of manipulatory skill. The balance used in the latter process is sensible to the ten-thousandth of a half gramme, and the smallest weight used is the thirteen-hundredth part of a grain, so small that it can hardly be seen with the naked eye, unless on a white ground. Without attempting to describe these processes in detail, it is enough to say that the results which they yield in determining the weight and fineness of the coins are such as ought to satisfy any government or people.

The mint at Philadelphia was established in 1792, the branch mints at San Francisco and Carson City in 1873. There is also a branch mint at Denver, but it does not make coin, its operations being confined to assaying and refining. The mints at San Francisco and Carson City coin gold and silver only; the one at Philadelphia coins these and all the base coins besides, viz.: the nickel, five-cent and three-cent pieces, and the bronze two and one cent. The copper used in the mint, of which a great amount is necessary for alloy, comes from the mines of Lake Superior, the finest being found in Minnesota. The nickel is principally from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The first coins made by authority of the United States were copper cents; this was in 1793, the copper being brought from England. The next year silver was coined, and the year after gold. Most of the gold which reaches the Philadelphia mint at present comes from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, nearly all that mined on the Pacific Coast going to the branch mint at San Francisco. The Carson City mint coins principally silver. All the gold and silver coined are alloyed with copper, the standard fineness being 900 parts of the precious metal to 100 parts of copper. The five-cent and three-cent nickel pieces consist of twenty-five parts nickel to seventy-five parts copper. The bronze cent consists of ninety-five parts copper to five of tin and zinc. So far as the mechanical treatment is concerned the coining process is nearly the same with all the metals, the bronze cent being fashioned, shaped and stamped by the same mechanical processes as the silver dollar or the twenty-dollar gold piece. To describe this very briefly, the metal, after being properly alloyed, is melted and poured into an iron mould where it is permitted to

cool. This piece is called an ingot, being about a foot long and wedge-shaped to facilitate its subsequent passage through the rollers. About two hundred ingots per hour are run through the rollers, and when they come out they are in the shape of long, thin strips about two inches wide and the requisite thickness for the sort of coin required. A gold strip thus rolled out for cutting looks much like a piece of brass hoop material, and a silver strip exactly resembles hoop iron. These strips are run through cutting presses, which punch out smooth, round pieces of the required size. There are nine of these cutting presses, and each one is capable of cutting two hundred and twenty-five pieces per minute. The piece thus cut or punched out is called a planchet. If the planchets are of the denomination of cents each cutting machine will punch $2.25 per minute, but if the metal is gold and the planchets double eagles, each machine will make $4,500 per minute. The planchet is merely a round, smooth piece of metal. After the strip has run through the cutting machine, it is perforated with holes as close as they can be cut, and is sent back to be melted again. Before being stamped, the planchets have to be carefully weighed. This is done by a machine of marvelous ingenuity, of almost human intelligence indeed. The planchets are fed through a series of feeders, and the machine weighs each one with perfect accuracy to the smallest fraction of a grain, shooting the planchet into one receptacle, the light ones are rejected and those of standard weight ejected into another, and most important of all is a third weighing and sorting with astonishing rapidity, and with greater accuracy than could possibly be done by hand. This beautiful piece of mechanism does the work which was formerly done by a large force of skilled weighers, does it much more rapidly and with a mathematical impossibility of making a mistake. After the planchets are weighed, the light ones are sent to be melted over, the heavy ones are sent to be filed down to the proper weight, and those of standard weight are sent to be milled. This process turns up the edges of the piece, making a sort of rim around it near the edge on both sides. Each milling machine is capable of milling from five to twelve hundred pieces per minute. As yet, there is no impression of any kind on the piece, which is now sent to the coining press. This makes money of it, transforming a smooth & unsightly-looking piece of metal into a coin, with all the devices, legends and inscriptions required by law, giving to the lifeless planchet a vitality and character that will enable it to travel around the world. There are ten coining presses, each one capable of stamping from seventy to one hundred and twenty coins per minute. The rate at which they are usually run is eighty per minute, though they can be safely run at the higher rate of speed mentioned. The amount of pressure necessary to make a perfect coin is from twenty to eighty tons, according to the size of the piece. The impressions on both sides of the coin are made with one motion of the press, the obverse and reverse being stamped simultaneously. The stamping process is as follows: A steel die, whereon the characters to be placed on the coin have been engraved or dug out, is fastened by means of screws on to what is called a "stake," and placed below or on the bed of the press. It is set about the thickness of the coin below the surface, and is surrounded by a "collar." It makes no material difference whether the obverse or reverse of the coin is below, although the latter is generally placed there. On a portion of the machine made to receive it, working directly over the lower die, the obverse die is fixed, and on this portion the pressure is regulated. The process by which the coins are made is very similar in all denominations, with the exception spoken of below. The planchets are placed by hand in a brass tube, and at each revolution of the press two iron arms, called "feeders," working like a pair of tongs, slide rapidly out, grasp a planchet from the bottom of the tube, and put it on the lower die. Almost at the same moment the lower die sinks below the "collar," the upper one descends, the planchet is pressed between them both, receives the impression, and in a twinkling this one is caught by the

"feeders," is thrown into a box beneath the press, another planchet takes its place, and so on throughout. After the planchet passes through this process, it is coin, and not till then, according to authority. It is noticeable that the base coins have smooth edges, while gold and silver have "reeded" or nicked edges.

The difference in the edges is caused by the "collars" in which the planchets are pressed, those for the gold and silver coin being delicately nicked, while those for the base coins are perfectly smooth. The tremendous pressure necessary to stamp a coin is effected by a lever moved by a crank and operating what is called a toggle joint. It is one of the most powerful movements known in mechanics. The stamping process not only perfects the coin but polishes it, the dull-looking planchet which goes in to the press coming out dazzling in its brightness, and clothed with new character. After this, the coins are counted by an exceedingly ingenious contrivance which will count twenty-five dollars in five-cent pieces in less than a minute, and other coins as rapidly. After being thus counted the coins are transferred to another room where they are weighed and counted again, and then put up in packages for delivery to the Treasurer of the United States. During all these processes the system of checks and balances is such that it is next to impossible for a piece to be either stolen or lost, and it is a fact equally creditable to the management of the mint and to the average honesty of human nature that since the establishment of the mint there has never been a penny lost through the dishonesty of an employee. The greatest precautions are taken to prevent loss by wastage of the precious metals. The sweepings from the floor are saved with scrupulous care, to be ground up and melted. The workmen in the melting and coining rooms are not permitted to wear away from the building the clothes which they wear inside. These garments which they wear at their work become more or less filled with gold and silver dust, and when worn out are burned, in order to save their precious contents. The dross in the chimney of the melting room is carefully gathered at regular intervals. Even the water with which the floors of the different rooms are washed and the rain water which washes the roof of the building are gathered in a cistern constructed for the purpose where their precious dirt is deposited and whence it is carefully removed every year or so in order to save what may be found of gold or silver dust.

Under the present organization of the mints they constitute a bureau of the Treasury Department. Hon. H.R. Linderman being the head, with the title of director of the mint. He was superintendent of the Philadelphia mint from 1867 till 1869, when he was appointed to his present position. Probably no other person in the United States is so thoroughly versed as he in all that relates to the handling of bullion and the manufacture of coin. The present superintendent of the Philadelphia mint is the Hon. James Pollock formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, and Representative in Congress from that state. He is a gentleman of the highest character and has filled the position of superintendent since 1869 with great fidelity and entire acceptability to the government. Some of the officers of the mint, including the refiner, the assayer, the coiner and others, have served in their present capacities for a long term of years, and no government ever had more intelligent or more faithful servants than they have shown themselves to be. In anticipation of the passage of the silver bill the director of the mint and the various officers are preparing to carry out its provisions, and the country can rest assured that whatever demand is made upon the mint will be promptly responded to. However, other branches of the civil service may be obnoxious to the charge of inefficiency or corruption, though we take no stock whatever in such charges, the United States mint is a noble monument to American character in the distinguished fidelity and absolute integrity which characterize all its operations.

Money Museum

of the

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of Southern California

Located at the

FIRST INTERSTATE BANK

Airport & Century

Los Angeles, California

ERNEST W. HOOD, Left, Curator of Money Museum shov some very rare money to MICHAEL WADE, manager of Fi Interstate Bank, Airport-Century Branch.

MONEY MUSEUM OF THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The N.A.S.C., an organization composed of individual membe coin dealers and coin clubs of Southern California, is one of t most active organizations fostering the hobby and study of coi

Our organization supplies guest speakers and we have a sli library to help in our lectures.

In our muesum we have U.S. money, foreign paper money a coins, medals, odd and curious items used for money, and so very rare U.S. Fractional Currency.

We are a non-profit organization and any donations of museu items or cash are deductible.

NASC MEMBER CLUBS

For specific information about any club listed below, please contact t NASC Corresponding Secretary, P.O. Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622.

NASC, an organization composed of individual members, coin dealers a coin clubs of Southern California, is one of the most active organizatio fostering the hobby and the study of coins.

NASC will supply guest speakers on a wide variety of numismatic topics. We also have a lending library of slides for use by member clubs.

The NASC museum, part of which is on display here, comprises U.S. and foreign coins and currency, medals and odd and curious monies of the world.

NASC is a non-profit organization and welcomes all donations which are tax deductible.

EXHIBIT NOTES

As you view the cases, you may wish to pay particular attention to the following coins, medals, etc. as they are of special value or interest. You will note that we use the term "Proof" to describe certain coins and that means that the coin was struck twice on polished pieces of metal (planchets) with polished dies – these coins were specially struck for collectors.

1880 Trade Dollar Proof. In 1880 there were no coins struck for regular circulation, only proof coins.

1875s Trade Dollar. The coin was struck at the San Francisco Mint. The "chop marks" were added by Chinese merchants to signify that the coin was of full value.

There is a double type set of U.S. gold coins including $1.00 thru $20 denominations and even two pieces of fractional gold coins of 25¢ and 50¢ values which were used in California.

1771 Pillar Dollar. Although pillar dollars were struck in Mexico, it is included with the U.S. coins because it circulated widely before the first U.S. coins were struck in 1792. It was legal to use these coins into the middle of the 19th Century.

Fugio Cent. This is the first coin authorized by the U.S. Government.

One case is devoted to PNC's (Philatelic and Numismatic Covers). These combine stamp and coin collector items.

Some exceptional examples of fractional currency are displayed. There are 31 pieces with wide margins. These notes were printed only on one side and were never intended for regular use. It is believed these were given to government employees.

Odd and curious money is displayed and includes yap stone money, tea money, bullet money, etc.

Many foreign notes, coins and medals are also displayed as well as ancient coins from the period before the birth of Christ.

NASC hopes you enjoy viewing this display and invites your questions. You may direct them to the Museum Curator Ernest W. Hood, 2161 B Via Mariposa East, Leisure World, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

NASC MEMBER CLUBS

IRICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC OCIETY—Meets at National and State onventions.

HEIM COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Wed. in naheim.

IENT COIN CLUB OF LA—Meets 1st Sun. Los Angeles.

CA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 4th ri. in Los Angeles.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues in Bakersfield.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Thurs. i Los Angeles.

BOYLE HEIGHTS JR. STAMP & COIN CLUB- Meets 1st Sat. in Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKE COLLECTORS—Meets 3rd Sunday of odd

numbered months in Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY—Meets quarterly at various places.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Meets twice a year in convention in various cities.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOC.—Meets 2nd Sat. in Pomona.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Wed. in Pasadena.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM—Meets 1st Thurs. in Los Angeles.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs. in Thousand Oaks.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)—Meets annually in convention in Los Angeles.

COVINA COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Wed. in Covina.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs. in Culver City.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS CLUB—Meets 1st Tues. in Victorville.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS—Meets 1st Wed. in Downey.

EAST LA COIN CLUB—For information contact NASC Secretary.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Mon. in Los Angeles.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS—Meets 2nd Fri. in Fontana.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Thurs. in Fountain Valley.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Wed. in Garden Grove.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri. in Glendale.

HACIENDA HEIGHTS COIN & STAMP CLUB—Meets 4th Tues. in Rowland Heights.

HAWAII STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Meets annually in convention in November.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS—Meets 2nd Mon. in Hemet.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LA—Meets 1st Sun. in Los Angeles.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LA—Meets 3rd Thurs. in Los Angeles.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY—Meets 2nd Thurs. in Woodland Hills.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY—Meets 3rd Sun. in Alhambra.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Mon. in Laguna Hills.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Sun. in Inglewood.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd & 4th Wed. in Seal Beach.

LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. in Burbank.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon. in Long Beach.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB—Meets 1st
Los Angeles.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB—Meet
Fri. in Monterey Park.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB—
2nd Tues., no permanent meeting
Contact NASC Secretary.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISM
ASSOCIATION**—Meets quarterly in
Francisco.

**NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION
CLUB**—Meets 2nd Mon. in Hawthorne.

**NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS
AMERICA**—Meets annually during
Convention.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB—Meets
Thurs. in Fountain Valley.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB—Meet
Wed. in Fullerton.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd
in Rosemead.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB—Mee
Sat. in La Verne.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tu
Redlands.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd W
Riverside.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY COIN CLUB—
each Thurs. during school term i
Angeles.

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN C
Meets 3rd Thurs. in San Bernardino.

**SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN C
Meets 4th Wed. in Burbank.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB—
3rd Wed. in Pasadena.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB—Mee
Mon. in Santa Barbara.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd S
Los Angeles.

**SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL N
MATISTS**—Meets 4th Tues. in Wes
Angeles.

**SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN C
Meets 4th Thurs. in Bishop.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT N
MATIC SOCIETY**—Meets 3rd Su
Burbank.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Tu
Sun City.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd T
Torrance.

TRW COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Mon. in Re
Beach.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri. in
UPLAND COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd S
Upland.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB—Mee
Thurs. in Ventura.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB—Meet
Mon. in Montrose.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 4t
in Reseda.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd
Whittier.

REPORT OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

By Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

New Orleans is one of the world's most interesting cities – a storied blend of Spanish and French tradition and elegant serenity, progressive bustle and joie de vivre. Now over 250 years old, it was founded in 1718 and became the capital of French Louisiana in 1723. The Spanish succeeded the French some 40 years later and New Orleans became an American city with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The city still reflects her European heritage and retains the grand flavor of the Old South.

Monday morning, July 27th, still one day prior to the official opening of the show, the Rivergate Convention Center was a beehive of activity. Busy exhibitors from all over the United States scurried about preparing their displays. At 10:00 sharp, the special bourse opened to PNG (Professional Numismatists Guild) members and their invited guests only. Californians appearing included Kay and John Lenker, Bill and Elizabeth Wisslead, Charles and Mary Colver and Jack Detwieler. Dealers included Paul Koppenhaver and his lovely wife Glenda, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Stephens, and Jim Warmus. Others included Bernie and Cliff Roth and Barbara Hyde. The activity in the PNG appeared to be a lot of chatting, visiting, some trading and very little selling. Although we didn't know it at the time, this was to be a preview of things to come.

As dusk began to settle over the fabled city, we saw another preview of things to come. The sky darkened and claps of thunder following flashes of lightning announced a small shower. Perhaps this was the gods welcoming the 90th A.N.A. Convention!

Tuesday morning found many visiting the city. New Orleans offers a fantastic range of interesting sights; from the narrow streets of the French Quarter lined with ornate iron lattice-work trimmed balconies to the singular stark expanse of the Lake Pontchartrain Causeway, the world's longest bridge. There are historic buildings everywhere including the majestic plantation homes along the River Road. At 12:00 noon, the opening ceremonies launched the 90th convention. A huge crowd tried to jam their way through one small door and the show was underway. Many rushed to the bourse tables while others hurried to see the exhibits. Special booths and tables housed the Banco de Mexico, British Royal Mint, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, F.A.O., Monnaie de Paris, Royal Canadian Mint, Singapore Mint, U.S. Mint and the U.S. Post Office. The "Little Theatre" located in the huge convention hall, featured productions all week including mini seminars by ANACS's Ed Fleischmann. Tuesday evening featured the now annual meeting of the Bibliomaniacs. For the second year, the gathering heard John Ford who presented three viewpoints about numismatic books for consideration. First, coin books are basically things you look up coins with and therefore should have pictures and prices; second, numismatic libraries are best utilized for their reference values – they are storehouses of information or, third, numismatic books are really collectibles in themselves. The third category led to a discussion of the recent Kolbe Auction in conjunction with the C.O.I.N. show in Los Angeles. Mr. Ford is forceful in his beliefs and strongly supports the need for a numismatic library. "You can't know what you have now," he says, "unless you know what went before." An author, Robert Hilt of Nebraska, was introduced by Mr. Ford along with his newly published book on die varities of early dated United States coins. Sighting this book as his choice of the best book published during the past year, Mr. Ford reminded the audience that he once asked Waite Raymond the secret of the rare coin business. Mr. Raymond responded, "Know more than the man you're dealing with." The evening concluded with a discussion of book binding, preservation and care.

Wednesday, July 29th. On days not spent at the convention center, visitors could b seen planning tours of the city. Where else could one ride on a streetcare through th Garden District, travel aboard a paddle-wheel steamboat on the Mississippi River an ride in a horse-drawn carriage through the French Quarter; all in the same day. A wal through the Quarter presents such historic landmarks as St. Louis Cathedral and th Cabildo, where the Louisiana Purchase was signed. The many antique and art store offers the shopper a wide choice among many artistic creations. A return to th convention on Wednesday was highlighted by the arrival of Mrs. Donna Pope, the ne director of the mint. This charming, gracious visitor from Parma, Ohio, patiently signe numerous articles for the many collectors visiting her at the display of the U.S. Mint On Wednesday evening, as the nightly promenade began up and down Bourbon Stree the wonderful heritage of New Orleans Jazz presented itself. Known as the "City wher Jazz Began," names like Pete Fountain and the Dukes of Dixieland as well as Al Hir are just a few of the music makers to be seen and heard every summer night. Alon about 10:30 p.m., the weather seemed to change. Instead of the warm, humid tropica temperatures so common to this city, a breeze, followed by a stronger wind greeted th Bourbon Street strollers. Within the hour, the sky was a gigantic light show with eac design punctuated by a heavenly clap of thunder sounding like grandiose kettle drums And then the rains came! This reporter, in spite of standing under the porches along th streets, became soaked clear-through. New Orleans averages an annual rainfall of 6 inches, and it seemed like half of the yearly output fell in the several hours of that storm Welcome to New Orleans!

On Thursday, a tour of the Federal Reserve branch bank (the Federal Reserve Ban is in Atlanta) and the old New Orleans mint highlighted the morning. The bank wa most impressive as visitors were shown the processing not only of currency but als food certificates and checks. New currency was taken from the vault and som members held over $100.000 in their hands. We all watched a machine tha automatically counts, detects counterfeit notes, sorts out worn out currency, shreds th discarded currency, packages and prepares for distribution currency all in the sam operation. The old mint building, which stands on the site of the original Fort Sa Carles in the French Quarter, was built in 1835 after much politicking by Andrew Jackson and minted coins until 1909. This old facility was at one time seized by th Confederacy and operated as a mint. Other uses of the building have been as a Federa prison and a military center. Recently returned to the state of Louisiana, it is bein renovated as part of the state museum system. All of the machinery was removed i 1909, and the stark interior of this mint is magnified when compared with the classica splendor of the facility in San Francisco. Of course, the western mint was opened i 1874, nearly 40 years later. All who joined these excursions were indebted to Mr. Jo Ferrantelli, who acted as a personal guide, passing out doubloons and filling in littl known highlights of the facilities as well as the history of the city.

The Bowers and Ruddy auction, reflecting the brilliant presentation alway associated with this California based firm, continued to draw high bids in spite of th remarkable lack of business on the bourse floor. It was reported the sales netted over 5 million dollars!

Thursday evening was turned over to the Educational Forum. Three outstandin speakers were crowded into an hour and one half program. New ANA governo Stephen R. Taylor, with a program entitled "Paper Money of the United States fro 1861 to 1929," delighted the audience when he graphically illustrated how th "jackass" note came to receive this unusual name. Did you know that Georg

Washington appears on more varieties of paper money than any other individual? It seems Mr. Taylor's favorite notes are the National Gold Bank notes representing the ten banks (9 in California and one in Boston) of the 1870's. The second speaker, N. Neil Harris, talked about the coming centennial convention of the ANA (1991). After reviewing what had been done to commemorate the 25th, 50th and 75th anniversaries, Mr. Harris pleaded for planning to begin now. He showed issues from other organizations and stated the ANA should: (1) strike a national commemorative medal following an international competition for the design and (2) publish a comprehensive centennial yearbook. Among other possibilities, Harris sited (1) commemorative coin, (2) full size statue of founder Heath, (3) re-establish the ANA Hall of Fame, (4) strike a series of medals, (5) develop an international Speakers Bureau, (6) undertake a national membership campaign and/or (7) sponsor an international forum. The third speaker, commemorative half dollar expert Anthony Swiatek, startled the crowd with his talk, "Esoterics of Numismatics." Commenting that he'd prepared an hour and a half presentation, Mr. Swiatek attacked many practices found in coin sales today. He showed three "Dangers to your buying health." They are: (1) dip solutions, (2) the plastic flip and (3) the paper coin envelope. Swiatek asked, "Is investing a sure thing?" He answered his own question, "Not without knowledge." Some comments from this reporter. The ANA was chartered as an educational organization. It seems absurd that only 1½ hours of a week-long convention should be set aside for the educational forum. I'd like to see each speaker have an hour for the presentation and another hour for questions. Why not three or four educational forums during the week sponsored by the ANA. Each one would feature a speaker, perhaps one dealing with foreign material, one research or esoterics, still another with U.S. coins or currency? Make these presentations truly educational, such as the reading of "papers" common with scientific conferences. Or do we leave that for the A.N.S.?

On Friday, the National Literary Guild held their annual "bash." It was graced by former mint directors Edith Adams and Mary Brooks as well as the present director, Donna Pope. Abe Kosoff and Margo Russell were presented "first edition" copies of Mr. Kosoff's book by publisher Sanford J. Durst. It was a fun-filled evening with jibes freely taken at many numismatic notables.

At the Club Representatives breakfast on Saturday morning, Charles Colver was a surprised recipient of the "Outstanding Club Representative" award. The Coin Press of the San Bernardino County Coin Club edited by Virginia Hall was honored as the best club publications, and she was honored a second time when the Cal Coin News was selected as the best state publication. Truly, California was well represented. At the awards ceremony Saturday afternoon, several other Californians garnered awards. Virginia Culver was presented the Medal of Merit Award by the ANA, Tom Fitzgerald won a Heath Literary Award for his two part article in the Numismatist on Papal Sede Vacante coins, Key Lenker, who was named General Chairman of the 1983 ANA convention scheduled for San Diego, won an exhibit award and Tom Fitzgerald won awards for each of his two exhibits. The "Best of Show" exhibit featuring elongated coins of the St. Louis World's Fair belong to Jack D. Huggins from Belleville, Illinois. Margo Russell from Coin World presented a complete set of the newspaper on microfilm to the ANA Library.

Throughout the week, the ANA Building Fund remained a focus of attention. Various activities were sponsored including a special ten dollar souvenir card in order to raise money. It appears a substantial amount of money was raised toward this special project.

Saturday night featured the annual banquet, the Pageantry of Mardi Gras. Following the ANA reception and dinner, awards were presented including the Farran Zerbe award to Virgil Hancock. Then came a reenactment of the famous New Orleans Mardi Gras Ball by one of the city's "krewes," for this occasion, the krewe of Iris. This krewe announced the Grand March of the Royal Court, throwing out strings of beads and special doubloons created for the ANA banquet, and dances with honored ladies. It was quite a show!

Sunday found everyone packing up to head home. The threat of a strike by the Air Controllers convinced those depednding upon air transportation to get to the airport as early as possible, and it was a crowded flight that arrived back in Los Angeles Sunday evening.

ANOTHER BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUR CLUB

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DOLLARS FOR YOUR CLUB TREASURY
"NASC MEMBER CLUBS BENEFIT DRAWING"

The Numismatic Association of Southern California will again offer your club another opportunity to participate in the "Member Club's Benefit Drawing".

LOOK AT THIS!!!	45 GOLD COINS FOR THE DRAWING!!!
1 – $20 US	1 – 50 PESO MEXICAN
3 – $10 US	3 – 10 PESO MEXICAN
3 – $5 US	3 – 5 PESO MEXICAN
15 – 2½ PESO MEXICAN	15 – 2 PESO MEXICAN

1 – Krugerrand

The drawing will be held Saturday, January 30, 1982 at 4:00 p.m. in the Convention Foyer at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA.

Drawing tickets will be 50¢ each or a book of 5 tickets for a $2.00 donation.

$ $ $ $

1981 Club Workshop - Oct 10

The eleventh annual Club Workshop will be held at the Sheraton-Universal Hotel on Saturday, October 10, 1981 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

The activities of the day will be designed to help clubs. Suggestions on club leadership, ideas for programs, how to attract more members, publicize your activities as well as other club problems will be offered to those in attendance. In addition, a special program will be offered to aid those interested in exhibiting at local and major club shows.

A committee composed of Nona Moore, Harold Katzman and Tom Fitzgerald organized and planned this year's event. They've promised a number of new activities.

To begin, the location and date is new. Not since Sally Marx hosted the workshop in 1978 has the annual event been scheduled in the San Fernando Valley and in the fall of the year. The Sheraton-Universal Hotel is easy to reach from a number of different freeways, and there is ample parking that is free. The address is 30 Universal City Drive in North Hollywood.

The format has been changed too. Because everyone in attendance is involved with clubs, some time will be reserved for all those present to share problems and suggest solutions. Together, there should be a tremendous number of years of club experience and a vital resource from which to bring together ideas for improving clubs. "We will also continue the table sessions," Fitzgerald reports, "with each discussion being led by someone who brings a wealth of experience to the workshop."

For the first time, every participant will receive a certificate recognizing their attendance. There will also be a number of prizes. Many of our N.A.S.C. dealers have offered numismatic door prizes to be given away to those in attendance. Included amont the gifts are several books by Q. David Bowers including the History of United States Coinage, subscriptions to Coin World, many ancient and world coins and even some mint errors.

Some prizes will be given to clubs through their representatives who are in attendance. However, a participant may represent only one club, so the more delegates a club sends, the better chance the club will have of winning a prize. Other prizes will go to those individuals who took part in the day's activities.

The workshop is free, and any interested club member is invited to attend. There are no restrictions, last year we were pleased to host two representatives from clubs in San Diego. A club may send as many representatives as they wish, perhaps the entire group of club officers may want to be present. "We promise you," the committee states, "you'll enjoy the day and come home with new ideas." You may take home a valuable prize too. Interested? See you at the Sheraton-Universal on the 10th of October.

PIONEERS

Many of the gold, silver and coin letters which give investment advice lead one to think that the authors were the originator of the idea of coins as an investment. They should do a little research and realize that in 1912 Wayte Raymond and Elmer Sears formed the U.S. Coin Company for the express purpose of selling "Coins As An Investment!"

WEDDING BELLS

On May 2, 1981 a happy event took place in San Francisco. Kay Snyder became t wife of Robert Northam. Kay, sister of our President Paul Borack, has long been acti in many area clubs and is currently NASC's Registration Chairman. Bob, anoth numismatist about town, is an officer of several clubs and in charge of NASC's Loc Publicity.

Attending the couple were Kay's daughter and son-in-law, Beverly and Gord Assad. G.A. "Corky" Ayers gave the bride away. Also in attendance were Mrs. Aye Kay's daughter Pat Cooper, and grandchildren Terry Cooper and Kathy Assad.

We certainly wish them much happiness!

WEDDING BELLS, II

A small chapel in Anaheim was the setting for the marriage of Carol Linn and William Kunzweiler on Tuesday, June 30, 1981. Lisa Linn was her mother's bridesmaid while Bill's son Michael was his attendant. Also present at the ceremony was Bill's mother, Peggy.

Carol was Corresponding Secretary for eight years and now serves as Gold Drawing Chairman. Bill has an avid interest in antiques.

READ LATEST AMBASSADOR

Numismatic Ambassador Award Winner, Clay Read

Clay Read of California became a Numismatic Ambassador award recipient June 14 during the awards breakfast program of the 18th annual Convention of International Numismatics (COIN).

The award was presented to him as a tribute to the role he played in the early 1970's as a numismatic goodwill ambassador, traveling at his own expense, to South Africa, Tasmania, Fiji, Bermuda and the United Kingdom. In all, including travels to Canada, Hawaii and Mexico on several occasions, plus conventions throughout the United States, Read logged more than two million miles by air to attend coin-related events.

Poor health in recent years has forced Read to curtail his numismatic involvement. Read received his Numismatic Ambassador award from Charles Colver, a long-time friend and the very first recipient of the *Numismatic News* sponsored award, who recalled Read's accomplishments and dedication to spreading the word about numismatics.

In making the presentation Colver was speaking for the ten Nuismatic Ambassadors of California – Bryan Burke, Dorothy Baber, Herbert Bergen, Paul Hamm, James Betton, Abe Kosoff, Ralph "Curly" Mitchell, William and Elizabeth Wisslead, in addition to himself – who had sought this special presentation of the award by setting the historical background of the program which "honors those who are unselfish in their sharing of knowledge and faithful service to the coin collecting fraternity."

Read was born in 1913 on a farm near Cullom, Illinois, southwest of Chicago. His family moved to California when he was a small boy, and he was educated there. His working life saw him engage in everything from being a jockey to selling automobiles, then working 28 years for Lockheed Aircraft Co. in Burbank, Calif.

His interest in numismatics began in 1946, covering U.S. and world coins, paper money, tokens and medals. He has won over 525 awards for exhibits of numismatic material, and belongs to some 20 clubs and associations.

This article was reprinted from Numismatic News, June 30, 1981.

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3 – $ 5 US	3 – 5 PESO MEXICAN
15 – 2½ PESO MEXICAN	15 – 2 PESO MEXICAN

1 – KRUGERRAND

(see Page 22)

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ANA SHOWING AFRICAN PRIMITIVE MONEY

Shown for the first time outside Washington, D.C., is an unusual and colorful displa of over 100 objects used as measures of wealth and emblems of affluence by traditiona African Societies.

The African Emblems of Wealth exhibit is sponsored by the American Numismati Association, a non-profit educational organization chartered by Congress, located o the Colorado College campus in Colorado Springs (818 N. Cascade).

Organized by the Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution, the exhibit i funded by the Colorado Humanities Program and Stack's of New York. CHP is grantee of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which fosters the under standing and appreciation of the humanities among the out-of-school adult public. Th Stack family is a frequent contributor to museums and has a long association wit numismatics.

Some of the items seen in the exhibit are small weights of brass cast in forms of fis crocodiles and animals. Such items have been used since the 14th Century by the Aka peoples of the West Coast of Africa in weighing the gold dust that served them as medium of exchange.

The Akan groups, especially the politically powerful Ashanti, maintained a extensive gold trade system for many centuries, and their numerous rich mine produced the nuggets and gold dust upon which their monetary system was based. I addition to its economic function, gold symbolized the eternal spirit of the sun and wa regarded as sacred. It was believed to have life-giving powers as well as spiritua qualities which compelled a man to be honest. It was, therefore, an ideal medium fo rituals in connection with kingship and state.

In some regions, cowrie shells were and still are accepted as currency with a fixe value. Imported from the shores of the Indian Ocean, this natural "coinage" is white luminous and delicately curved. Women wear cowrie shells strung in rows as "coin jewelry, both to beautify themselves and to display their wealth.

The exhibit will be on display through October. Museum hours are from 8:30 a.m. t 4:30 p.m.,; Saturdays by appointment. Groups will be accommodated evenings b appointment (303) 473-9142. At no time is there a charge for viewing this and the othe money exhibits in ANA headquarters.

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MISSION BELLS — THEME FOR CSNA SHOW

"Mission Bells of California" is the theme for the California State Numismatic Association's 69th Semi-Annual Convention and Coin Show. This multi-event, three-day program is scheduled for October 23-25 at the Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel, 1015 W. Ball Road, Anaheim, California.

"Mission bells are symbolic of California's Mission Era when Spanish padres established a string of 21 missions along the *El Camino Reale* from San Diego to Sonoma, "reports Albert K. Hall, Convention Chairman. "This convention theme will recognize the significant role missions played in the early history of California. The missions and their bells are prominently displayed on many numismatic pieces," he commented further.

The Official convention logo, selected to promote the show, features a mission bell. In addition, the bell tower of the San Diego Mission constitutes the central design on the Official convention medal that is being struck in bronze and silver and will subsequently be available for purchase.

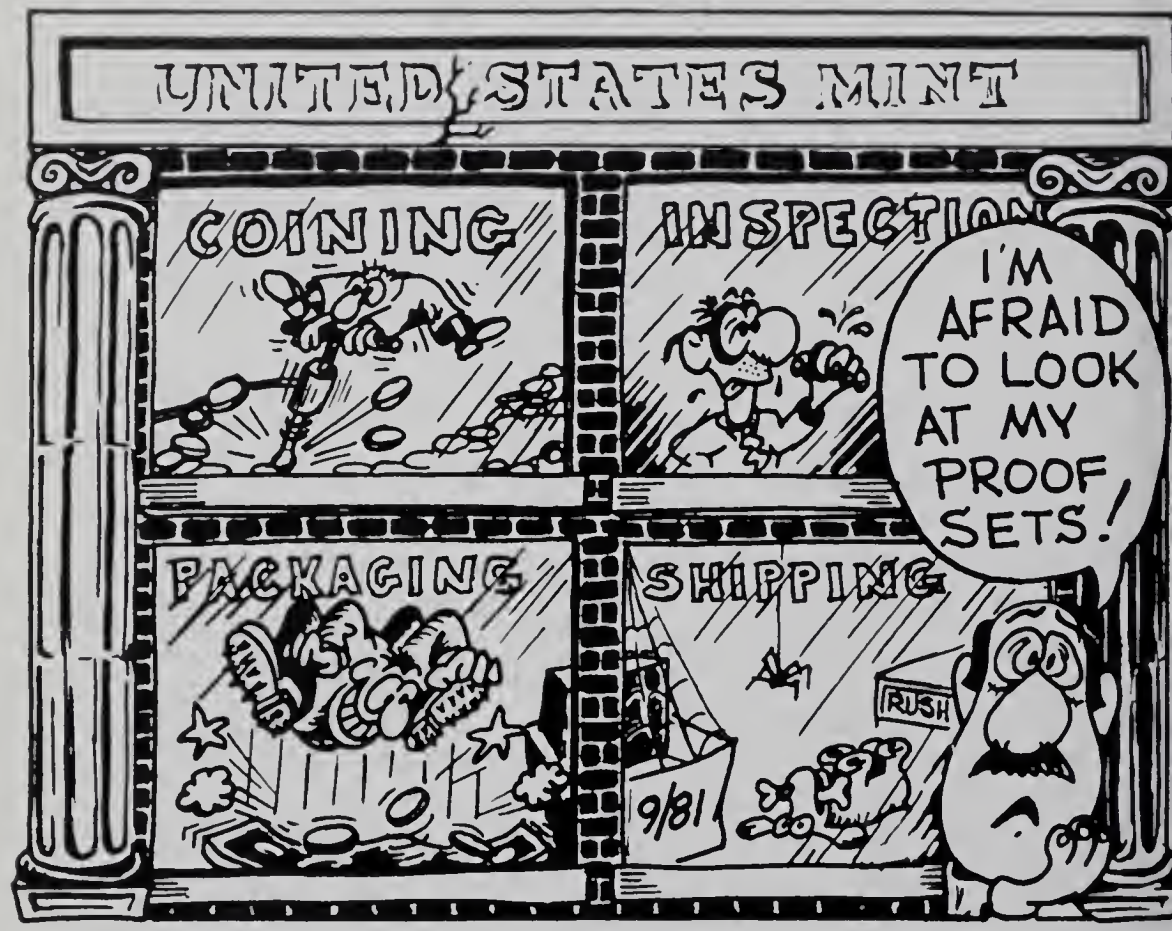
At the opening event on Friday – The Mission Bell Luncheon – Juanita McCollum will present an illustrated program, "The California Missions and their Bells". Ms. McCollum, a member of the American Bell Association, is a frequent speaker and writer on the subject of her talk.

A full 80-table bourse, manned by well-known numismatists and coin dealers, is being signed-up by Bourse Coordinator William O. Wisslead who may be contacted at 2053 Cypress, Santa Ana, CA 92707 for further information.

Other events and activities on the convention program include: the CSNA Educational Forum on Friday evening; an open membership meeting, gatherings of associated numismatic organizations, and the awards banquet on Saturday; and the Presidents' Breakfast on Sunday morning.

Keystone features of the convention will be the displays of invitational, non-competitive and competitive numismatic exhibits. Winning exhibitors will be presented their prizes at the Awards Banquet.

NU-MIS-TAKES **by FRANK WASK**



INVITATION TO EXHIBITORS

NASC is issuing an invitation to all Exhibitors to participate in the 26th Annual Convention. You do not have to be a NASC member to be eligible to exhibit or win an award.

NASC has a wide range of Exhibit categories so that almost anything of a numismatic nature may be exhibited. All Exhibitors have an equal chance of winning as the value of material has little or no weight in the judging.

The number of exhibit cases is limited so please notify the Exhibit Chairman promptly so you will have space reserved. We really do want you as an Exhibitor. One of the very important aspects at any show is the Exhibit, and to be really effective they must be many and varied.

For further information please contact:

Albert and Virginia Hall
P.O. Box 1028 — Colton, Ca. 92324

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

The deadline for articles and news items intended for the Winter edition of the NASC Quarterly is

NOVEMBER 1, 1981

THE WINDSOR COLLECTION

of

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This sale will also feature "THE TEXAS COLLECTION" of $2.50 Gold – 1834 thru 1929 with rarities such as the 1841 VF; Very rare 1848 "CAL" AU; 1854-S Fine; 1855-D VF, 1856-D F-VF; Extremely rare 1863 Proof; 1875 XF....all dates and mint marks.

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CLUB REPORT

By Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

NEW MEETING TIMES AND PLACES

Conejo Valley Coin Club –	Oaks Mall Community Room Thousand Oaks, California 1st Wednesday – 7:30 p.m.
Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles –	Brentwood Savings & Loan Bldg. Fairfax at 3rd Los Angeles, California 1st Sunday – 1:00 p.m.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

"High-Flying Tokens" – From Token Topics of the California Association of Token Collectors – "Token can really get around. In addition to being used on the ground level, they have also been used underground (subway tokens, etc.), but now they're going airborne. The Los Angeles Times announced that tokens will be used to operate slot machines aboard a Singapore-Airlines 747 during flights to and from Los Angeles this summer. Now that tokens are invading the air, that leaves underwater and outer space as realms where tokens haven't been used yet."

Whittier Coin Club – John Ballard and Nate Bromberg, both presidents (past and present) of the Whittier Coin Club presented a talk entitled "Coin Collecting" to a recent meeting of the Knights of Columbus. Nate and John passed around coins and medals for the audience to inspect and also brought several displays. Their presentation was very well received, and the two Whittier club members invited the Knights to visit the Whittier Coin Club.

Bob and Kay Northam – Kay Snyder and Bob Northam traveled north to attend the C.S.N.A. meeting in San Francisco. "Why not?" they thought. So Corky Ayers gave the bride away with Awanda Ayers nearby. Also in the wedding party was Kay's daughter, Pat Cooper and son George. We wish them many years of much happiness.

San Bernardino Coin Club – This club has paid up members in Florida, Washington, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nevada and Minnesota. Cities in California on the membership rolls include Vacaville, National City, Visalia, San Francisco, Oxnard, Palo Alto, Sacramento, Port Hueneme, San Rafael, Thousand Oaks, San Diego, Fresno and Buena Park.

Santa Barbara Coin Club – The Santa Barbara Coin Club announced that ALL members who are present at the July 20th meeting will receive a copy of the Red Book.

IN HONOR OF

Nate Bromberg – In a surprise presentation at the April meeting of the Whittier Coin Club, John Call presented Nate Bromberg with an engraved Life Membership Card – Number 6. Nate, who just completed a two year term as president, was honored for his many years of outstanding service to the club.

Cliff Mishler and Ray Rice – These persons were given the SIN medal of merit during the April Convention of the Society. Jess Peters was also honored but was unable to be present to accept his medal.

Sid and Murray Singer plus Tom and Jeanne Wood – The Singers recently celebrated their 46th anniversary while Jeanne and Tom were toasting their 45th commemoration. Congratulations to both of these numismatic couples.

Virginia and Al Hall – This couple was recently honored by Krauss publications as they were named Numismatic Ambassadors. Al is the Vice President of the N.A.S.C and Virginia is co-chairing the exhibits at our forthcoming show.

Ethel Lenhert – The winner of the prestigious "Red Comb" award presented each year by the Covina Coin Club was Ethel Lenhert. The surprised Mrs. Lenhert received the special trophy at the club's annual banquet, June 4th.

CLUB SHOW

Covina Coin Club – The 20th Annual Coin-O-Rama of the Covina Coin Club was announced a "resounding success." This year's attendance was even greater than last year and special thanks go to Frank Strauss, who was again Chairman of the show. The top exhibit award (only club members may exhibit) went to Don Collins while Nate Bromberg won the "Peoples' Choice" Award for his display of Civil War Tokens.

NASC SALUTE TO SILVER JUBILEE CLUBS

As has been the custom, we will feature member clubs who have received the 25 year membership award at the recent NASC Convention.

The Garden Grove Coin Club –

After hosting a small coin exhibit in the Chamber of Commerce Building, a small group of Garden Grove coin collectors decided to organize a local coin club.

At the first meeting in March, 1951, the group became the second coin club to be organized in Orange County. Several members from the Orange County Coin Club attended the meeting to assist the local men in their efforts. Among those attending was the late Joe Steele who gave his support to the new club and became one of its most active members. L.L. Trickey was elected the first president along with Ben Honold as Vice President. Dick Elliott served as secretary and Hubert Head as treasurer.

Membership increased at a rapid pace through the 1950's and reaching a peak in 1964 of more than 120 active and attending members.

Now meeting at the Fullerton Savings and Loan Building on Euclid and Acacia, the club hosts fewer members than were active in years past, but enthusiasm for the hobby has not diminished. This year's president Pete Myers and his officers hold great hopes for a revival in attendance and interest in the project and programs slated for the balance of the year.

Reported by Dick Elliot

IDEA BANK

IDEA BANK

The "IDEA BANK" is a place where ideas will be collected, stored and made available to any interested club leaders. These "ideas" may be withdrawn as needed or you may "deposit" some "ideas" of your own. Send them to P.O. Box 4144, Covina, CA 91723

IDEAS

Santa Barbara Coin Club – The Breakfast Speech of Abe Kosoff from the recent NASC Convention and which was published in the Spring 1981 issue of this Quarterly was reproduced and included in the June Newsletter of the Santa Barbara Coin Club. Now, we wonder how Mr. Kosoff's word will be translated into some action.

San Gabriel Valley Coin Club – A member of this club, Steve Gorman, will bring a Piggy Bank to the June meeting and each month members will add coins, tokens and medals. It will be auctioned off at the June 1982 meeting (one year later) and the proceeds will go to the club.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NASC ACTIVITIES

Sept. 13, 1981 NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, L.A., CA
Dec. 20, 1981 NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, L.A., CA
Jan. 28-30, 1982 NASC 27th Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, L.A., CA

OTHER ACTIVITIES

September 17-20, 1981 – 20th Anniversary Coin Show, Northern California Numismatic Association, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco

September 20, 1981 – Ventura 21st Annual Coin-A-Rama, Holiday Inn, 450 E. Harbor Blvd., Ventura

September 25-27, 1981 – Los Angeles Coin Convention, Sheraton-Universal Hotel, North Hollywood

October 10, 1981 – 11th Annual Club Workshop sponsored by the N.A.S.C., Sheraton-Universal Hotel, North Hollywood

October 11, 1981 – 16th Annual Coin Show, Downey Numismatists, Downey Women's Club, 9813 Paramount Blvd., Downey

October 18, 1981 – West Valley Coin Club Show, Reseda Women's Club, 7910 Lindley, Reseda

October 23-25, 1981 – California State Num. 69th Semi-Annual Convention, Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel, Ball Road and Santa Ana Freeway, Anaheim

November 1, 1981 – Conejo Valley Coin Club's 17th Annual Show, Howard Johnson's Banquet Room, 75 W. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks, CA.

COIN ALTERATIONS

Many people think that it is unlawful to cut or mark a coin. This is not the law. You may use coins as you wish as long as your alteration does not alter the value. Changing the value falls under fraud laws and not any coinage acts.

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets at National and State Conventio to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1518, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 22 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Panni 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LA — Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., Brentwood S & L, Sepulveda Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Calif. Fed. S&L, 10680 P (at Overland), Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 55 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 15 Bakersfield, CA 93302.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Cal. Fed. Savings, 10680 W. Pi Blvd., (corner Pico & Overland), Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Wm. Collins, 3322 Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90008.

BOYLE HEIGHTS JR. STAMP & COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Sat., 12:30 p.m., Hollenb Park, 415 S. St. Louis St., L.A.; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33132, Los Angeles, CA 9003

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of o numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., at various member's homes; Mail Address, 5 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail addr Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convent in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOC.—Meets 2nd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Eroc Hall, 1345 Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Virginia Dennis, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, 90504.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Room 168, Chu Lab. Bldg., cor. Wilson & San Pasqual Sts., Pasadena; Mail Address, Jet Prop. La 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91103.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 31 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, 90018.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Fed. S&L, 50 W. H crest, Thousand Oaks; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1694, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)—Meets annually in conventi in June at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brand Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., The Recreation Hall, Covina Park, 3 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 2011 Atlin St., Duarte, CA 91010.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Mem. Bld Senior Citizens Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1 Culver City, CA 90230.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS CLUB—Meets 1st Tues., 8:00 p.m., 16821 "A" St., Vict ville; Mail Address, P.O. Box 213, Victorville, CA 92392.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS—Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., Downey Women's Club, 98 Paramount Blvd., Downey; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

EAST LA COIN CLUB — For information contact Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blv Marina Del Rey, CA 90291.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 6072, Glendale, CA 91205.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., American Legion H No. 772, 16767 Spring St., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S& Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Founta Valley, CA 92708.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12680 Euclid (1 block N. of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

HACIENDA HEIGHTS COIN & STAMP CLUB — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m., Rowland Elementary School Cafeteria, 2036 S. Fullerton Rd., Rowland Heights; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5398, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

HAWAII STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Meets annually in convention in November; Mail Address, c/o William Lytle, 425 Ena Road, No. 408B, Honolulu, HI 96815.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Crocker Bank Community Room, 1460 E. Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LA — Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room, 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3845, Van Nuys, CA 91407.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LA — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 122 N. Detroit, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY—Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Valley Fed. S&L Bldg., 21031 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 928, Woodland Hills, CA 91786.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY—Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Prudential Savings Bldg., 1300 E. Valley Blvd., Alhambra; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1341, Upland, CA 91876.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 2 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Fed. S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, Ca 90250

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 9, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, c/o Ed Dolan, 13081 Oak Hills Dr., #223, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank, CA 91504.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring St. & Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, 3603 La Jara, Long Beach, CA 90805.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Fed. S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 122 N. Detroit St., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Service Ctr. Club House, 440 S. McPherrin, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m. No permanent meeting place. Call (213) 786-2550 for place of monthly meeting; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets quarterly, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address. 1312 York St., San Francisco, CA 94110.

NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., No. 20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS OF AMERICA—Meets annually during ANA Convention; Mail Address, Box 589, Artesa, NM 88210.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Sq., Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Community Room, Provident Bank, 125 E. Citrus Ave., Redlands; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Great Western S&L, 3509 Cer Ave., Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY COIN CLUB—Meets each Thurs. during school term, 401(Ramboz Dr., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Edward Rico, Jr., 1458 N. Miller Ave., Angeles, CA 90063.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Blue Ro Convention Center, 2nd & "E" Sts., San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1(Colton, CA 92324.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 8:00 p.m., California Fed. S 360 E. Magnolia (at Glenoaks), Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 505, Montrose, 91020.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Glendale S&L, 72 Colorado Blvd., Pasadena; Mail Address, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Fed. S Hitchcock Ave. and State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barb CA 93102.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal Savings, 170 Vermont Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 4545 Kingswell, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p California S&L, Pico & Overland, West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, S Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of Am Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Sun., p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarz CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., (exc. July, Aug. & Dec.), 1:00 p.m., S Town Hall, Women's Club Room, Sun City; Mail Address, 28151 Portsmouth Dr., City, CA 92381.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 8:00 p.m., El Nido Park, 18301 Kings Ave., Torrance; Mail Address, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.

TRW COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:00 p.m., Wed., 12 Noon, #1 Space Park, R2/2 Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, #1 Space Park, R5/2030, Redondo Be CA 90277.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Far West S&L, 615 E. First St., Tu Mail Address, P.O. Box 11, Tustin, CA 92680.

UPLAND COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Upland Lumber Co., 85 N. Euclid A Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Libr 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 2 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri., 8:00 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd., at S Ave., Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Rd., Whittier, CA 90604.

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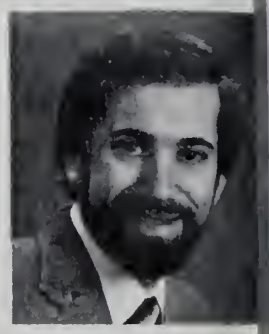

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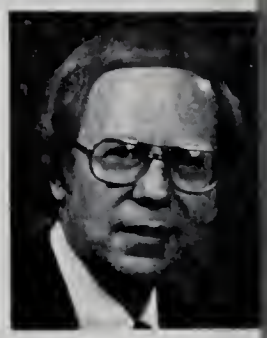

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